

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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NOTE.
When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

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The flour millers are raising \$50,000 to test the Federal ruling against bleached flour.

The Isthmian Canal Commission has made a rule that only citizens of the United States are entitled to receive either longevity pay or the canal medal.

Those employees who want to become citizens of the United States can do so under the same rules and regulations as obtain in the United States.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Grange a resolution was passed urging the Legislature to pass an act requiring the labeling of cold-storage poultry, game and eggs. It is supposed that this would also prohibit the storage of undrawn poultry, but on examination of the bill this is not found to be so.

The Dutch have developed a new idea in ice goblets to be used in hot weather. The goblets are molded from artificial ice and then inclosed in parchment paper and placed in cold storage. Paraffin paper surrounds them to prevent the hand touching the ice when they are used, which is but once, when they are broken and thrown away.

Judge Hart, of the Criminal Court at Nashville, commends himself to all lovers of justice by refusing to admit the Coopers to bail, and they were remanded to jail to be tried Jan. 29 for the murder of Ex-Senator Carmack. Tennessee is taking her place among the States where law and justice are supreme.

Now let the New York Courts keep pace by inflicting summary punishment upon the murderers of Annis.

The Secretary of the Treasury is the only man in the country who enters the New Year without cheer. The six months of the fiscal year just ended show a deficit of \$64,288,463, with a falling off of the customs revenues of \$27,680,000 and a decrease in internal revenue receipts of about \$4,000,000.

The expenditures increased during the six months about \$32,000,000, the heaviest being in the War Department, which went up about \$12,500,000, with \$11,000,000 increase in miscellaneous expenditures.

Apparently the more noise the Socialists make the less votes they gain. Never were they so vociferous as in the last campaign, and it seemed as if the noise center was in Chicago, but Debbs lost 25,000 votes in Illinois. The only gains were where the Socialistic propaganda had just begun, and the people had not become acquainted with Socialists as a class. It reminds one of Helene's remark that he was cured of Atheism by attending a meeting in Paris of Atheists.

The wireless telegraph has vindicated its usefulness by the prompt intelligence it furnished of the Italian disaster, and which touched the heart of the world and set the springs of benevolence and help everywhere pouring toward the stricken land. The old Latin said with their customary terse strength, "Eis dat qui cito dat," that is, "He gives twice who gives quickly." The terrible need of the Italians required the promptest assistance that could be given, and help that came one day was worth 100 times as much as it would have been a week later. The wireless telegraph secured this.

The churches everywhere are complaining of the difficulty of getting young men to enter the ministry, and we may be less surprised at this in seeing the action taken by the St. Louis Methodists in suspending the Rev. J. H. Flower because he kissed the women of his flock. This indicates that the privileges of the clergy and the attractiveness of the cloth are being constantly circumscribed. It has not been many years since it was expected of every minister to kiss the female members of his flock when he made his pastoral rounds; but, like the rest of us, the clergy finds that life is not as full of joys as it once was.

The New York Importers of citrus fruits are in active opposition to the protection of one cent a pound, or 75 cents a box, given to lemons by the Dingley tariff. The importers claim that the California lemon growers need no protection other than their natural advantages, and that the protection gives an opportunity for a syndicate to control the market and prevent competition. The profits reaped by California lemon growers are out of all proportion to those which other agriculturists can make. At present California only supplies two-fifths of the lemons consumed in the United States, and it will probably be many years before the home production of lemons equals the demand.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Upon nothing at present before the public mind is there much more startling misinformation than as to the cost of living. Everybody seems to accept the general assertion that the cost of living is very much higher than it ever has been in the history of the country, and there is no attempt to qualify this sweeping allegation. It will be important modifications, which will occur upon mention to any one of middle age who reflects on what he well remembers.

When we speak of the cost of living we should stop and analyze all of the household expenditures which consume our income for the year. The relation of the various items to one another will depend largely upon the station in life in which one is and how he lives. Broadly stated, the items of expenditures group themselves under the heads of food, clothing, rent and strictly personal expenses. The proportion of one of these to the other differs largely with each family and its position in society; that is, how it lives. While we assume that the cost of food is the greatest item, yet this is hardly true of any family in the United States. Our country has progressed so that there is all the time food in abundance for everybody, and the famines which distress other countries of lower civilization and resources are unknown. No man or woman in this country need lack sufficiency of healthful food. Substantially every family expends much more for other things than it does for food. This, however, is a question which will admit of much discussion in the localities where such debates are in order.

In Japan, China, Hindustan and other countries of swarming population and retarded development food is the all-important thing and the basis of all other considerations. Here, however, agricultural machinery and the advanced condition of the science of farming has made food so cheap and easily obtained that no one need go hungry.

Much of the talk about the enormous advance in the cost of food is based upon the too limited knowledge of the course of the range of prices of farm products. For example, much is made of the high price of bread. The comparisons are always made with the terrible slump in wheat prices of 15 years ago, when, owing to the overproduction in Russia and elsewhere, wheat went down to less than 50 cents a bushel, and a barrel of flour could be bought in the neighborhood of \$2.50. The wheat market has recovered from that depression, but yet the price is below the average for the past 100 years. Our farmers usually calculated on getting \$1 a bushel for their wheat, and this price was so general as to furnish a basis for Bryan's celebrated heresy that the silver dollar and the bushel of wheat went together. Wheat is now selling on the Chicago market for 59 cents to \$1.07, or about the average price for a century. Consequently bread, which has always been considered the staff of life, cannot be said to be any higher than usual in this country.

Into the price of meat come other considerations which require analysis. In the country meats are no higher than usual, but in the cities the retailers who are keen to make money are charging much more for handling meat than their forefathers did, and the price is therefore much enhanced. So long as people in the cities will insist upon a number of fancy frills in their groceries, and that these shall be delivered by a smart driver with a smart horse and wagon, they must expect to pay pretty liberally for it. However, we can assume that the price of meat and breadstuffs have gone up considerably, to the benefit of the farmers, who will get profits approximate to those made by the people in the city.

Dun's Commercial Agency, on July 1 each year, gives a very interesting schedule of the cost per capita of essential articles. These figures are based upon the amount consumed and the prices obtained. According to these figures, the cost per capita per annum of the breadstuffs consumed in the United States July 1, 1867, was \$20.50. This item rose to \$45.606 July 1, 1894, and with fluctuations declined until July 1, 1897, when it fell to \$10.537, or less than half that of 1867. Then it began to slowly rise, until July 1, 1900, it was \$17.923. There has been an advance since then.

The cost of meats per capita per annum July 1, 1860, was \$8.973. This rose until July 1, 1886, when it was \$17.152. With fluctuations it declined till it reached its lowest point, July 1, 1895, when it was \$7.058. It began to rise then, reaching \$11.628, in 1902, but declined again, and now is a little over \$10.

Next in importance in food are sugar, coffee and tea, all of which have rapidly decreased in prices since the war and even of late years and without fluctuations. Sugar to-day is far cheaper than our mothers ever dreamed of, and coffee has reached the lowest point known in its history. As to tea, the complaint is that too much cheap tea is being brought in.

Dun's figures group together all the items of personal expenditure, and find that the total cost per capita was greatest July 1, 1864, when it reached \$278.987 per head. It rapidly declined until it reached its lowest point July 1, 1897, when it was \$72.455. It then began to rise slowly, and is now in the neighborhood of \$110, or about one-half of what it was in the years immediately following the war.

The next great item is that of clothing. Substantially everything that we buy is very much cheaper than the average over a long period of years. We are getting muslins, cloths, shoes, clothing, underwear at about one-half of what we paid a quarter of a century ago. Anyone can demonstrate this for himself by comparing what he pays for a good shirt or a pair of shoes or a suit of clothes to-day with what he paid for it 20 years ago.

The next great item is rent. This is a matter of personal determination, and it is subjected, like all of the items before mentioned, to the equations of the individual. The standard of life is much higher, people want much more and should have much more than their fathers and grandfathers had, and this consideration must enter into and qualify all that has been said as to cheaper living.

But we have said sufficient to show that, like everything else, this question of the "enhanced price of living" will bear much more critical examination than is given it by the strident orators upon the stump.

ITALY'S POVERTY.

Probably the worst feature about the Italian calamity is the difficulty, if not impossibility, of the country ever recovering from it. Italy was once the richest country in the world, but that was long ago, and she has suffered incredibly from the competition of other and more vigorous peoples. Venice was ruined by the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and of America. Prior to that time, Venice was the great distributing point for the goods of the East to Europe. Italy once led the world in manufacturing. Venice made the best glass, Milan the best steel and cloth, Florence the finest and richest woven stuffs. Milan armor was worn by the knights of Europe in the days of chivalry. From Milan comes our word millinery, which harks back to the days when she led the world in beautiful and tasteful creations for women's headgear. In the same way our mothers went to a "Mantua maker" to get their gowns, and this name reached back to Mantua in Italy, which excelled in women's clothes, and particularly in a rich, heavy silk. All this has gone. Dutch, French, Spanish, English and American manufacturers are making better goods at less price than can be produced in the old seats of the industries.

PRIMARY BENEFIT GOVERNORS.

"It's queer how some pork bites."

Ardent advocates of political reforms can never have any definite conception how their schemes are going to work out. It seems to be so with the primary system, which has been a fad that many reformers have clamored for as going to bring about a sweeping change for the better in our political system. Nowhere has the primary system worked out just as it was expected, and this practical operation has brought about results of startling unexpectedness to those who were most ardent for it.

In the first place, the primary system was urged on the ground that it would give the poor men and those outside of the ring a much better chance of election. As a practical result primaries have proved vastly more expensive than the other system. The cost of circulars, canvassing, etc., has been far and away beyond the expenditures required of candidates under the old system, and for any important office has put it far above any poor man's possibilities. It is said that the primary system would break up the practice of electing rich men to the Senate, and destroy that body's reputation of being a "rich man's club." On the contrary, every Senator elected within recent years by the primary system has paid out far more than his salary for the whole term. The cost of covering a State with literature, canvassers, organizers, etc., has been, as a rule, in the neighborhood of \$30,000, and sometimes much more than this. The result, however, which is the largest and most apparent is the big leverage it gives upon Governors for election to the Senate. Heretofore Governors have not had great consideration nationally. Senators, as a rule, have been promoted from the House of Representatives. A man who showed capacity for dealing with public affairs in the Lower House, acquired a reputation in his State which brought him in line for promotion to the Senate. This has seemed to be altered by the primary system. The Governors of States necessarily gain a much wider acquaintance with the people of the State during their term of office, and are in a better position to organize their forces for a Senatorial fight than the man whose activities have, as a rule, been confined to one Congressional district in the State. The situation in Oregon is a strong demonstration of this. Gov. Chamberlain, while in office, made his calling and election sure by careful organization in every precinct in the State, and he consequently had the primaries with him, altho a Democrat, and altho the State went heavily for Taft. This makes the indications point strongly to Marshall, of Indiana; Hughes, of New York; Stubbs, of Kansas; Hadley, of Missouri; Deneen, of Illinois, and Johnson, of Minnesota, as Senators within the next few years. Therefore, we may expect that all men who have ambitions to be Governor count the Senatorship among the possibilities of their success, and are anxious for a primary law. Gov.-elect Stubbs, of Kansas, is in favor of such a law in his State, and says that he will recommend it to the next session of the Legislature. Gov. Hughes, of New York, will probably do the same.

NOVI-BAZAR.

The Sanjak of Novi-bazar is in point of size an insignificant little bit of territory, which may become the firebrand of Europe and precipitate the long-expected general war. It is a narrow stretch of land interposing between Serbia and Montenegro and leads up from the Turkish dominions on the south to the boundaries of the Austro-Hungarian Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was delimited by the Congress of Berlin to give the Slav States of Serbia and Herzegovina apart and to cut off Serbia from the sea. At present Serbia is entirely inland and is not naturally expected that she would form an alliance or union with the Montenegro to get access to the Adriatic Sea, which is her only outlet. The union of the two little States cannot, of course, be accomplished as long as they are separated by a strip of territory. This matter was so important that Austria-Hungary was given the right of garrisoning it so as to make sure that the two principalities would be definitely separated. It could not be trusted to Turkey, whose army and diplomatic policy are so weak and vacillating.

There is another important feature which is now becoming of burning consideration. By retaining the Sanjak of Novi-bazar Austria may have a high-way straight from her border to the Egean Sea. This may be made the route of a railroad and greatly help to extend the influence of Austria over the country and prepare the way for the absorption of more Turkish territories and the extension of the Austrian rule over all the little States in the Balkan Peninsula. Therefore, not only Serbia and Montenegro, but also Bulgaria are violently opposed to Austria continuing to garrison the Sanjak, the great powers of Europe, with the exception of Germany, are supporting their view of the case. Germany is supposed to be favoring Austria and her designs upon the Slav provinces of Turkey. There are only 12,000 people in the Sanjak, nearly all of who are Slav.

The total vote of the Democratic and Republican Parties was over 14,000,000, while the total vote of all the parties outside these two were less than 750,000. That is, out of every 15 men, not quite eight were Republicans, six and one-half were Democrats, less than one-half a man was a Socialist and less than one-sixth were Prohibitionists with the Independents, Populists and Socialist Labor representing still smaller fractions.

The olive oil crop of Italy is almost a total failure; but, all the same, we will continue to be furnished with the usual quantity of our own cotton-seed oil, with fancy Italian labels describing it as pure olive oil.

RATES TO THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The position of Commander-in-Chief Nevius with regard to the National Encampment at Salt Lake City is absolutely correct and will receive the cordial support of the veterans and their friends. Now is as good a time as there ever has been or will be to bring to a head the long-standing controversy between the Grand Army and the railroads. While most of the railroads of the United States have treated the National Encampment with great fairness there are also many which have not and which have always taken advantage of a National Encampment to extort unusual gains from those attending it. This has been a burning sore and every National Encampment has had an unpleasant experience from it. For years the National Encampments have been empowering the Commander-in-Chief and the Executive Committee to take the National Encampment away from the city decided upon if equitable rates could not be secured. In practice this has worked out with the Commander-in-Chief going to the city selected and meeting there the representatives of the railroads. He has found the preparations for the National Encampment well advanced, money secured, and a general anticipation of the event. While most of the railroads offered fair rates there would be some which would hang out obstinately, and rather than disappoint the comrades and citizens who had done so much hard work the Commander-in-Chief would affirm the selection of the city and order the preparations to go on, hoping that in some way the obstinate railroads would be brought to reason. Of late years there has been a disposition on the part of the National Encampment to make its orders more mandatory and to take the Encampment away unless the roads would do the fair thing. Commander-in-Chief Nevius is carrying out these instructions according to their spirit, and now is just as good a time as we can have for making a test case. There is none too much satisfaction among the comrades with reference to going to Salt Lake City, and they will not be disappointed if they are not summoned to meet there. We have every reason to expect that a rate of one-cent a mile shall be made from all points to National Encampments and there is no proper basis for the railroads demanding more. All of the roads are selling excursion tickets from Eastern points to California for even less than one-cent a mile, and the open rate to excursionists cannot possibly be as profitable as a low rate given to the Grand Army of the Republic, which will take to Salt Lake City a far bigger crowd than can be gathered for any other purpose. If the railroads make a rate of one-cent a mile they can confidently expect to have from 50,000 to 100,000 people to carry to Salt Lake City and bring back. A large proportion of these visitors will not content themselves with the trip to Salt Lake City, but will want to take other excursions over the West, so that the railroads will greatly profit from the local rates they can exact from these. In refusing a one-cent rate the railroads are standing in their own light and they are doing so simply in pursuance of the general policy agreed upon to try to make railroad regulation unpopular by refusing all concessions and privileges and attribute this refusal to the stringent provisions of the law. The railroads cannot deceive the people in this way. There is nothing in the law which prohibits them from making a one-cent rate or any other concession, and the people are not so stupid as to accept their pretext that there is. We can rely upon Commander-in-Chief Nevius's ability and common sense to cope properly with the situation. He has it in his hands absolutely and without question to either call a delegate Encampment at Salt Lake City or to take the National Encampment elsewhere. Whatever he does will be exactly right and will be strongly supported by the Order as a body. Much as we prize the National Encampment and important as every one of them is to us at our present age we can well afford to forego one of them if it is necessary to demonstrate to the railroads that we are in earnest and that we must have fair dealing.

"POSSUM AND SWEET TATERS."

Georgia proposes to give President Taft a feed that will not have a spoonful of indignation in it. It will be a grand opossum and sweet potato banquet at Atlanta, Jan. 15, and Harry S. Fisher, who is known as "The Possum King of Georgia," shouts to an expectant world:

"Give us a 'possum-and-sweet President and the White House will ring with peace and prosperity and joy for years to come."

This promises to at last introduce opossum into good society, which has hitherto looked askance at him on account of his rattle tail. His popularity has been largely confined to the negroes and poor whites of the South, who will eat anything that has fur or feathers on it. They will even eat hawks, owls, raccoons and foxes, which are pretty rank fodder. There is no real, physiological reason why an opossum should not be a delicate morsel. The opossum is not as inviting an animal as a live squirrel, is probably quite as good eating. After all the squirrel is only a modified rat, and is as omnivorous as a rat. Many ornithologists think that the squirrel is the worst enemy of the birds and their young. The opossum is about as large as a big cat, has short legs and a piglike snout, the hair is coarse, yellowish in color, with a large prehensile tail like that of a rat. As far as we know it lives on berries and nuts and revels in persimmons, reaching its finest development at the time persimmons are at their best. What it lives on between persimmon times is not well known, but it is supposed to kill birds and snakes. Probably, like the squirrel and the rat, nothing that it can catch is averse to it when hungry.

Commander-in-Chief Henry M. Nevius met the Lincoln Memorial Committee of New York City on the evening of Dec. 28, and will install the officers of Lafayette and visiting Posts on the evening of Jan. 1.

THE ENGLISH ARMY.

The French papers are disposed to disparage the English army, because, they say, it is drawn from the lowest ranks of society, where the French army is more national, since service is compulsory upon all ranks in life. The English army, they say, continues to be a highly aristocratic institution, where the officers are gentlemen and the privates mere things. While the British soldier is a robust, vigorous man, he requires enormous feeding to keep him up to the standard, and he is not likely to go thru the hardships of a campaign as well as the more meagerly fed French or German soldiers. This may satisfy theory, but it is against history. In the past the British soldier has shown himself capable of enduring the greatest hardships and privations in every climate and under all conditions. He has shown himself more enduring than either the German or the French, altho the Germans have not had his trials in tropical and desert countries. English alarmists support the French view, however, by pointing out how the virility of Britons is deteriorating on account of factory life. The stamina of the British army has largely been that of the Welsh, Irish and Scotch contingents, and who preserve the old race vigor. In England proper the physical standard, they say, is being constantly lowered by the habits of the people, and the standard for recruits is not at all high one-third to one-half of those who offer themselves for enlistment are rejected on account of physical weakness.

The claim of moral superiority of the French army is well-based, however, since the annual conscription brings into the army the highest class of young men and gives them a personal interest in the success of their flag. Unquestionably the more democratic method of the French in officering their army is superior to that of the English. Only a small proportion of the men who are commissioned as officers in the British army have a real taste for their profession, and work as hard as the officers of France and Germany to equip themselves for it. The most of them want merely to have a few years' experience in the army and then go home to some other pursuit and hang up their swords as mementos of younger and more glorious days.

Revolting as are the developments in regard to the rottenness in Pittsburg's municipal administration, we believe that these will lead to a thorough house-cleaning, even more complete and satisfactory than that which San Francisco has undergone. Pittsburg has been suffering from a good deal of ill-odored advertisement, but this is only the sum which rises to the top of affairs, social, political and municipal. The great mass of Pittsburgers are honest, clean-living, practical men and sound to the heart's core. They will readily slough off these excrescences and develop a thoroughly honest, business-like management of their affairs. The work of depuration is in the hands of a body called the Voters' League, and it has already shown the ability and thoroughness that we might expect from such a community. Two bankers and seven countinians have been arrested on charges of bribery, and we are told that this is only the beginning. A picturesque feature of the proceedings was the trapping of a hoodler by a flashlight photograph. When things get as bad as they have become in Pittsburg, we can count upon a renovation which will go to the bottom and into every nook and cranny.

The Club Member, a journal published at Topeka, Kan., attacks the mixed-school system as blamable for some marriages which have occurred between negroes and whites, and it advocates separate schools. The matter of mixed schools is one to be decided by the results of experience and not from theory. We believe that the experience of educators is against mixed schools for the reason that negro boys and girls are constantly hurt in such association by the color line being drawn sharply and often brutally as children will. The better development of the negro children is more likely in separate schools where they will not be exposed every hour to taunts and discriminations by the white children. We must remember that such things in childhood plant slings which are remembered thru life.

William H. Rochelle, 2d N. J., 27th N. J., and 2d N. J. Cong. Sparta, N. J., has written a strong appeal for the Herald, Newton, N. J., to the veterans and their relatives to build up the Grand Army. He believes that the women are just as patriotic today as they ever were, and that they should take a warm interest in building up and supporting the Posts, precisely as they once took in keeping the ranks of the companies full. As for the men he points out instances where good work has brought about a strengthening of the Posts in the past and that if each comrade will devote some time to bringing in recruits to his Post the numbers of the Order will soon be gratifyingly swelled.

The sensible Germans are giving Lord Roberts the scare about invading England and the vapors of some of their own officers a loud ha ha. Mr. Ernst Bassermann, who seems to voice public opinion very thoroughly, speaks of the invasion as "a delicious dream." Right-thinking people that the Germans eminently are, they are not meditating any such world calamity as a war with England, and say that their armament, land and naval, is solely for their own protection and the preservation of peace. They are not going to compete with England in the way of a big navy for which they would have no use, but will develop it to the point where it will be a surety that their own coasts will not be attacked.

Abraham Lincoln—His Life and Work. The National Tribune, thru a particularly advantageous purchase, is enabled to offer its readers a great bargain in the Centennial Edition of "Abraham Lincoln: His Life and Work," by Noah Brooks. This is really a \$3 book, and was brought out to sell at that price, but for a limited time we shall offer it for \$2, or with The National Tribune one year, both postpaid, for \$2.50. See page 8 for full description of this book. All orders received now will be filled at once.

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THE ENGLISH ARMY.

The French papers are disposed to disparage the English army, because, they say, it is drawn from the lowest ranks of society, where the French army is more national, since service is compulsory upon all ranks in life. The English army, they say, continues to be a highly aristocratic institution, where the officers are gentlemen and the privates mere things. While the British soldier is a robust, vigorous man, he requires enormous feeding to keep him up to the standard, and he is not likely to go thru the hardships of a campaign as well as the more meagerly fed French or German soldiers. This may satisfy theory, but it is against history. In the past the British soldier has shown himself capable of enduring the greatest hardships and privations in every climate and under all conditions. He has shown himself more enduring than either the German or the French, altho the Germans have not had his trials in tropical and desert countries. English alarmists support the French view, however, by pointing out how the virility of Britons is deteriorating on account of factory life. The stamina of the British army has largely been that of the Welsh, Irish and Scotch contingents, and who preserve the old race vigor. In England proper the physical standard, they say, is being constantly lowered by the habits of the people, and the standard for recruits is not at all high one-third to one-half of those who offer themselves for enlistment are rejected on account of physical weakness.

The claim of moral superiority of the French army is well-based, however, since the annual conscription brings into the army the highest class of young men and gives them a personal interest in the success of their flag. Unquestionably the more democratic method of the French in officering their army is superior to that of the English. Only a small proportion of the men who are commissioned as officers in the British army have a real taste for their profession, and work as hard as the officers of France and Germany to equip themselves for it. The most of them want merely to have a few years' experience in the army and then go home to some other pursuit and hang up their swords as mementos of younger and more glorious days.

Revolting as are the developments in regard to the rottenness in Pittsburg's municipal administration, we believe that these will lead to a thorough house-cleaning, even more complete and satisfactory than that which San Francisco has undergone. Pittsburg has been suffering from a good deal of ill-odored advertisement, but this is only the sum which rises to the top of affairs, social, political and municipal. The great mass of Pittsburgers are honest, clean-living, practical men and sound to the heart's core. They will readily slough off these excrescences and develop a thoroughly honest, business-like management of their affairs. The work of depuration is in the hands of a body called the Voters' League, and it has already shown the ability and thoroughness that we might expect from such a community. Two bankers and seven countinians have been arrested on charges of bribery, and we are told that this is only the beginning. A picturesque feature of the proceedings was the trapping of a hoodler by a flashlight photograph. When things get as bad as they have become in Pittsburg, we can count upon a renovation which will go to the bottom and into every nook and cranny.

The Club Member, a journal published at Topeka, Kan., attacks the mixed-school system as blamable for some marriages which have occurred between negroes and whites, and it advocates separate schools. The matter of mixed schools is one to be decided by the results of experience and not from theory. We believe that the experience of educators is against mixed schools for the reason that negro boys and girls are constantly hurt in such association by the color line being drawn sharply and often brutally as children will. The better development of the negro children is more likely in separate schools where they will not be exposed every hour to taunts and discriminations by the white children. We must remember that such things in childhood plant slings which are remembered thru life.

William H. Rochelle, 2d N. J., 27th N. J., and 2d N. J. Cong. Sparta, N. J., has written a strong appeal for the Herald, Newton, N. J., to the veterans and their relatives to build up the Grand Army. He believes that the women are just as patriotic today as they ever were, and that they should take a warm interest in building up and supporting the Posts, precisely as they once took in keeping the ranks of the companies full. As for the men he points out instances where good work has brought about a strengthening of the Posts in the past and that if each comrade will devote some time to bringing in recruits to his Post the numbers of the Order will soon be gratifyingly swelled.

The sensible Germans are giving Lord Roberts the scare about invading England and the vapors of some of their own officers a loud ha ha. Mr. Ernst Bassermann, who seems to voice public opinion very thoroughly, speaks of the invasion as "a delicious dream." Right-thinking people that the Germans eminently are, they are not meditating any such world calamity as a war with England, and say that their armament, land and naval, is solely for their own protection and the preservation of peace. They are not going to compete with England in the way of a big navy for which they would have no use, but will develop it to the point where it will be a surety that their own coasts will not be attacked.

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